into this blameless text the barbarous idea that man can hold property in man.

Dwelling on the first assumption, he said Slavery is a bloody "touch-me-not," and everywhere in sight now blooms the bloody flower. It is on the wayside as we approach the national Capitol; it is on the marble steps which we mount; it flaunts on this floor. He stood now in the house of its friends. About him, while he spoke, were its most sensitive guardiants, who have shown in the rest how much they were ready while he spoke, were its most sensitive guardians, who have shown in the past how much they were ready either to do or not to do where Slavery is in question. Mensees to deter him had not been spared; but he should ill deserve this high post of duty here, with which he had been honored by a generous and enlightered people, if he could hesitate. Slavery can only be peinted in the sternest colors, but he could not forget that nature's sternest painter has been called the cest. He then proceeded to speak of the barrarism of Slavery, which appears first in the character of Slavery, and see noily, in the character of slave masters. Under the first head he considered the law of Slavery and its origin, and the practical result of Slavery is snown

enter the broad outlying Territories of the Union with the vistims of his oppression, and there continue to hold them by hish and chain. Such are the two assumptions; the first an assumption of fact, and the secone an assumption of constitutional law, which are now made without apology or hesitation. He met them both. To the first he opposed the essential bar-burism of Slavery, in all its influences, whether high or low, as Satan is Satan still, whether towering in the sky or squatting in the toad. To the second he opposed the unanswerable, irresistable truth, that the Constitu-tion of the United States nowhere recognizes properly in mr. These two assumptions maturally go together.

tion of the United States nowhere recognizes properly in mrn. These two assumptions naturally go together. They are "twins," suckled by the same wolf. They are the "couple" in the present slave hunt, and the latter cannot be answered without exposing the former. It is only when Slavery is exhibited in its truly hateful character that we can fully appreciate the absurdity of the assumption which, in defiance of the express letter of the Constitution, and without a single sentence, phrase, or word, upholding human bondage, yet foists into this blameless text the barbarous idea that man can hold presents in man.

masters with their suves," he said if Slavery could re-c live any further darkness, it would be by introducing the figures of the congenial agents to rough which the birbarism is maintaned—the slave-overseer, the slave-breeder, and the slave-hunter, each without a peer except in his brother, and the whole con-stauring the triumvirate of Slavery in whom its eabrutality, vu garity, and grossness are all em-In the course of his speech, he showed the person

In the course of mis speece, he showed he person-alities to which Senators and Representatives have been exposed when undertailing to speak for Freedom; and truth compelled him to add that there is too much evidence that these have been aggravated by the cirevidence tost these may been aggravated by the cir-cumstance that, where persons notoriously reject an appeal to the duel, such insults could be offered with intensity. Of this he gave instances. It is proceeded to argue the "second assumption"— that under the Constitution, slave masters may take their slaves into the national Territories, and there con-

tinue to hold them as at home in the Slave States, and that this would be the case in any Territory newly acquired, by purchase or by war, as by Mexico on the South, or Canada on the North. "Assuming," h quired, by purchase or by war, as by Mexico on the South, or Canada on the North. "Assuming," he said, "the pretension of property in man under the "Constitution, you slap in the face the whole theory of State equality, for you disclose a gigantic inequality between the Slave States and the Free States; and assuming the equality of States, in the Educate of Representatives, as eisewhere, you slap in the face the whole pretension of property in man under the Constitution. He argued that the true principle—which, reversing the assumption of slave ma-ters, makes Freedom national and Slavery sectional, while every just claim of the Slave States is harmonized with their irresistible predominance of Freedom under the Constitution—has been declared at Chicago. The normal condition of the Territories is confirmed by the Constitution, which, when extended over them, render's Slavery impossible, while it enters upon the soil and engraves upon the rock everywhere the law of impartial freedom without distinction of color or race. He said, in conclusion, the two assumptions of slaver masters have been answered. But this is not enough. Let the answer become a legislative act by the admission of Kansas as a Free State. Then will the barbarism of Slavery be repelled, and the pretension of property in man be rebused. Such an act, closing this long struggle by the assurance of peace to the Territory, if not of trac outlity to the whole country, will be more

struggle by the assurance of peace to the Territory, if not of tranquillity to the whole country, will be more grateful still as the herald of that better day, near at hand, when Freedom shall be installed everywhere under the National Government; when the national fing, wherever it fleats on sea or land, within the national jurisdiction, will not cover a flag, wherever it fleats on sea or fand, within the na-tional jurisdiction, will not cover a single slave; and when the Declaration of Independence, now reviled in the name of Slavery, will once again be reverenced as the American Magna Charta of man's rights. Nor is this all. Such an act will be the post stage in those triumphs by which the Republic—lifted in character so as to become an example to mankind—will enter at last upon its noble "prerogative of teaching the nations how to live."

Thur, Sir, speaking for Freedom in Kansas, I have spoken for Freedom everywhere, and for civilization; and, as the less is contained in the greater, so are all arts, all sciences, all economies, all refinements, all charities, all delights of life, embodied in this cause.
You may reject it, but it will be only for to-day. The You may reject it, but it will be only for to-day. The sacred animosity between Freedom and Slavery can end only in the triumph of Freedom. The same question will soon be carried before that high tribunal, supreme over Senate and Court, where the Judges will be counted by millions, and where the judgment rendered will be the solemn charge of an ironsed people, instructing a new President, in the name of Freedom, to see that civilization receives no detriment.

ing the rich and just reward of contempt, the slanderer of States and men reappears in the Senate. We had beped that we should be relieved from the miserable outpourings of his valgar malice. We had loped that from what he had left, though ignominously fixed to meet, as the consequence of former insoluce, he would become wiser, if not better, by experience. In this we are disappointed; and we regret it. Sir, in the heroic ages of the world, men were often deified—but they were deified for the possession and exercise of some virtue, wisdom, ustice magnanimity and courage. Yes, Sir, in Expt they defied bessts and repiles, but even that bestial people worshiped their idol on account of some supposed virtue. It has been left for this age, for this country, and for the Abolitionists of Messachusetts, to deiry the incarnation of malice, mendacity and cowardice. Sir, we do not here intend to be guilty of any such apotheosis of malignity and meanners. We do not mend to contribute, by any conduct on our part, to swell the Pagns at the shrine of this new idol. No, Sir; and though, with no expectation but the hope of inprovement, we are not inclused by any punishment again to send the recipient of tion but the hope of improvement, we are not inc. aed by any punishment again to send the recipient of punishment hallooing through the world, yelping forth increased volumes of slander and malies. These are the reasons why we have remained quiet, and shall endeavor to remain quiet under that which we have heard.

. SUMNER-Before this question passes away, I thank I ought to make some reply to the Senator from South Carolina. I exposed to-day the barbarism of Slavery, and I believe that what the Senator has said I might well print in the appendix to my speech as an illustration. Adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

he House acted on the Senate's amendments to the Office Deficiency bill, and non-concurred in that triking out the proviso for the restoration of the sus-rended inland nail service, and requiring proposals from the lowest bidder for carrying the mail between Charleston and Havana.

Among other bills reported from the Committee were

the following:

By Mr. ADAMS (S. Am., Ky.) authorizing a daily mail service, inland, between San Francisco and Olympia, Washington Territory, at a sum not exceeding \$100,000 a year, instead of the present semi-monthly service by steamer at \$128,000; also, a bill establishing a weekly mail-service between the United States and twelve ports on the Mexican Gulf, according to the Butterfield contract. Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.), from the same Commit

air. COLFAX (Rep., 18d.), from the same Commit-tee, reported a bill appropriating \$150,000 for a Post-Office in Brooklyn, New-York. He stated that the Committee were equally divided upon the bill, and thereupon reported it without recommen-dation, and that but for the rule adopted by the Committee early in the session against making any new appropriations for public buildings, a majority would have favored this bill, which had special claims

would have favored this bill, which had special calmis over any other application before them. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. LEE (Rep., N. Y.), from the same Committee, reported a bill for the erection of a post-office in Phila-delphia. Similarly referred. On motion of Mr. CARTER (Rep., N. Y.), Saturday was set apart for the consideration of the District of

Mr. HASKIN (A. L. Dem., N. Y.), from the Com-

Mr. HASKIN (A. L. Dem., N. Y.), from the Committee on Printing, reported back the joint resolution reducing the prices of the public printing, and said he would call it up on Wednesday.

Various private bills were passed under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, (Rep., Peun.), the House took up and passed the bill making the consultes at Swatow, Assumption, Malta, Barcelona, Florence, Gibraltar, and Hanover salaried officers.

Adjourned.

The Pacific Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4, 1869, It will be recollected that the Pacific Railroad bill was recommitted by the House to the Select Committee on the subject, in order to remove the difficulty growing out of the powers proposed to be bestowed on the grantees, and to render the franchises more on the grantees, and to render the franchises more secure. This morning in the Committee, Mr. Fenton offered an amendment, which was unarimously agreed to, providing that the grantes and their associates shall not be or become vested with any grant, right, or interest secured by the bill, otherwise than in a corporate character and capacity to be first acquired by them, or such of them as shall accept the terms and conditions of this act within the Territorial and State jurisdictions, into and through which the contemplated railroad shall be constructed.

The Cattle Disease in Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Monday, June 4, 1860. Gov. Hall left here this morning for the infected district, on a visit of inspection in relation to the cattle disease. He deems it very possible that it will be ne cessary to call an extra session of the Legislature.

Douglas Meeting at Philadelphia. der the first head he considered the law of Slavery and its origin, and the practical result of Slavery is snown in a comparison between the Free and Slave States. Under the second head he considered slave masters, as shown in the law of Slavery; slave masters in their relations with slaves, here "glancing their three brutal instruments," and slave masters in their relations with each ther, with socie y, with the Government, and slave masters in their necessary masters. These points be discussed at length, in cartiest reprobation of Slavery, and in strong and emphatic language.

Bouglas Meeting at Philadelphia.

P pudiating all sectional parties, Republicans and Yan-evites, declaring it the duty of the Baltimore Convention before proceeding to ballot to adopt a rule requi-ing each delegate to pledge his support of the nominee as the only condition on which they can be admitted to

ing each delegate to pledge his support of the nominees as the only condition on which they can be admitted to participate, returning rincere thanks to that portion of the Pennsylvania delegation at Charleston who faithfully represent the sentiments of the Demorracy of the State, as learly indicated at the Reading Convention. Despite the rain, the attendance was large. The meeting was local in character, with speakers mainly from the city and State, it being intended to

make it a pure offering of the good-will of the Democracy of Philindelphia and Pennsylvania to Mr. Douglas, and to show his personal and political popularity here. Ex-Mayor Vaux, ou taking the chair, spoke strongly in favor of Douglas, and the name of the "Little Giant" was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, there rather above.

Judge Marshall of Illinois was greeted with immense enthneasm. He speke strongly in favor of the claims of Mr. Douglas on the national Democratic party, and combatted the doctrines of the interventionists, North

and South.

The intelligence from the Douglas Convention, held at Mostgomery, Alabama, was halled with every manifestation of delight, and the following resolution was ordered to be telegraphed to the President thereof:

Leograf That the Democratic friends of Stephen A. Douglas in Fill-delphia in mass meeting assoubled, send greetings to his Democratic triends in Alabama and elsewhere in the South with the pledge that they will sive them heart's apport in their determined effort to sanitation the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, the rights of the South, and the perpetuity of the Union.

the Ution.

Daniel Dougherty, in a speech, referred to a remark made by Mr. Yancey in this city last September, on a social occasion, when he obtruded his political opinions in violation of propriety, openly proclaiming himself a cismionist, and, on leaving, said: "We have met tonight as friends; when next we meet, why, let it be self-dayer wills."

night as friends; which next we meet, why, fet it de as Heaven wills."

Lewis C. Cassidy, Delegate to Charleston, made a powerful address after an enthusiastic reception. He detailed the private history of the Charleston Convention, showing what he styled the truckling of Senator Bigler and other Administration men in Pennsylvania. He said that Mr. Bigler and Mr. Yancey were for protecting slave property on the high seas. Mr. Bigler was the only man who congratulated Mr. Yancey at the close of a disunion speech. Mr. Bigler indorsed the Nord ten Democracy when a free man at Reading,

was the only man who congratulated Mr. Yancey at the close of a disunion speech. Mr. Bigler indorsed the Northern Democracy when a free man at Reading, but got weak in the knees at Washington, when he saw his master. At Charleston, Semators Bright and Slidell owned Mr. Bigler.

By the gallantry of Northern Democrats the Charleston platform is safe on the same ground as that occupied at Cincinnati. Mr. Cassidy ridiculed the idea of one hundred and fifty-two Douglas men giving him up as their choice for the Presidency, when backed by the Northern States. His speech elicited unbounded enthusiasm. His denunciation of Senator Bigler was thus asm. His denunciation of Schator Rigler was most severe, and was applauded.

Washington Municipal Election.

Washington, Monday, June 4, 1860. The entire official vote for Mayor will probably no The entire official vote for Mayor will probably not be announced before midnight, but a comparison of the returns thus far with those of two years ago show that Wallach (Independent) is elected over the present incambent, Berret, the regular Democratic and Auti-Know-Nothing candidate. There were disturbances at several polls, and pistols were fired, and several wounded and beaten. A number of Baltimore row-dies participated in the disturbances.

Mr. CHESNUT (Dem., S. C.)—After the extraordinary, though characteristic, speech which has just been made in the hearing of the Senate, it is necessary that we should explain the reasons which we are here invited to assume. After ranging over Europe, speeching through back doors, and fawning at the feet of British aristocracy, seeking for pity, but reap-

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA-SCOTIAN.

FATHER POIST, Monday, June 4, 1860. The steamship Nova-Scottan, from Liverpool 23d, via Queenstown 24th ult., passed Father Point at 4

o'clock this morning en route to Quebec. The news is one day later.

The steamship North Briton, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th. The Bank of England on Thursday reduced the rate

of interest to 4 per cent. The Derby was won easily by Thornmanby. Umpire was about sixth. The American party are reported to have been greatly discouraged. Umpire ran under

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

protest as to age.

LIVERPOOL, May 24. Cotton-sales, yesterday and to-day, 10,000 bales, including 1,600 for export. The market closed dull, and nominally unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat firm. Provision dull.

LONDON, May 24. Consols 951 2951 for money, and 951 2941 for ac-

Details via Queenstown. NAPLES, May 23, 6 p. m - The rebels encamped at San Martino have been beaten twice, and driven to Partenico, with considerable loss, including one leader.

The hights occupied by the rebels have been taken by the royal troops. St. Petersauro, May 24 .- Prince Gorchakoff has

sent instructions to the Russian Ministers at the Courts of the Great Powers, explaining why the Turkish Embassador is not invited to the Conference on the condition of the Christians in Turkey. He says Tarkey is not one of the five Great Powers, and if she were admitted it would be necessary to admit Sardinia and other minor States.

ROME, May 23,-An official dispatch from Naples, 22d, says: The Sicilians insurgents were attacked and dispersed on the 21st by the 9th battalion of Royal Chasseurs; 128 rebels were killed. The insurrection is making no progress.

LONDON, May 24.—George Samard, Secretary of the Atlan ic Telegraph, has addressed a communication to the morning papers refuting certain statements of the Greenland Cable deputation to Lord Palmerston. San ard shows that greater facilities than is generally believed exist for the safe establishment of a line between Ireland and America. The Times's Paris correspondent, writing on

Wednesday night, says no fresh intelligence from Naples favorable to the Government has been received. The Times's Vienna correspondent says the prevalent opinion there is, that Sicily is lost to the Bourbons

The Emperor of the French is said to be dissatisfied

with Sardinia, and complains that she has taken ad-

vantage of the period previous to the ratification of the treaty, and sold crown lands which should revert to France. A Florence letter states that the party of the Grand Duke is employed agitating the city. Seditions writings were placarded every night. Many noble families

don't disguise the fact of conspiring to accomplish revo-It was reported that Lamoricière finding out that his bands were completely tied by the French authorities at Rome, the French commander will not allow

him to attack the Piedmontess, or assist the King of

Naples. The Panal Government had received important documents, containing instructions for raising the insurrection in the States of the Church, Abruzzi, and Calabria.

Terrible Tornado. GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND LOSS

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND LOSS
OF LIFE.
OF LIFE.
CHICAGO, Monday, June 4, 1860.
A terrible tornado passed over the eastern part of lown and the north-west part of Illinois last night. The telegraph lines west of the Mississippi being down, we are unable to ascertain how far west the tornado reached, and what is the real amount of loss of life

and property.

The tornado commenced at Clinton, Iowa, at 7½ o clock list evening, and although lasting but 2½ miles, caused more destruction of life and property than any similar storm that has ever visited this portion of

The Towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, on opposite sides of the river, and five miles south of Clinton, were completely demolished. In the former place, thirty-two dead bodies have already been former place, thirty-two dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins, and there is still a number that cannot be got at.

In Albany five or six dead bodies have been found,

In Albany five or six dead bodies have been found, with about fifty wounded, some of them seriously.

We have not yet been able to obtain a complete list The citizens of Fulton, Illinois, and Clinton, Iowa,

are doing everything in their power to relieve the suf-From other towns on the route of the tornado that

From other towns on the route of the tornado that can be reached by telegraph, we learn that the destruction of life and property was equally as great as at northern Himois. The following are killed as far as we have been able to learn: Mrs. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Derr. George Romerth, boy named Barnum.

The seriously wounded are: Thomas Digby, Benjamin Lathe and wife, Mr. Richmond, Hiram Mann.

At Lynden, three niles south of Sterling, several persons were killed, and 15 persons in that vicinity were badly injured by having arms and legs broken. The storm passed two miles north of Amboy. Report says that over ten lives were lost there, and a number hadly injured. The names of the killed, as far as known, are Mrs. Moss: a child named Billsby.

The injured are Mr. Moss and daughter, Mr. Sackett, a boy named Northway, and Mr. Wright.

The termado appears to have taken a course almost due east from the Mississippit of Rock River. Scarcely a heuse or a barn on the direct track which was about half a mile in width, left standing. From all necounts not less than 60 lives were lost. The extent of damage to property, which is very large, cannot be

about half a mile in width, left standing. From all accounts not less than 60 lives were tost. The extent of damage to property, which is very large, cannot be fully ascertained for some time.

Later.—The rames of those killed by the tornado at Albany, Ill., last night are D. Buck, E. Effner, Mr. Swest, two children of Mr. Riley, and Miss Ryder, missing. The fatally wounded are Mr. Riley, Miss Mary Stagg. Mrs. Slocum. The badly hurt are Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Sweat, Mrs. C-spar and child, Mrs. McMann, Moses Bishop, wife and child, Mrs. Cole, Miss Whiteomb, leg broken, Mrs. Effner, Fred Miller, and Mr. Ostrander.

and Mr. Ostrander.

Several others were more or less injured.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Fu ton, it was resolved to furnish the sufferers with homes and all the

Republican Ratification Meeting.

Utica, Monday, June 4, 1860.

The Republicans held a ratification meeting here this evening. It was the largest local political meeting of either party ever held in Utica. Messrs. Kellogg and Fish, delegates to Chicago, made their report. C. H. Deolittle reported the resolutions, and the Hon. Roscoe Conkling was the price in angle?

M. E. General Conference.
BUFFALO, Monday, June 4, 1860.
The Conference met at 8 o'clock. Upon calling the roll no querum was present.
Adjourned sine die.

Indian Outrages.
St. Loris, Monday, June 4, 1860.
The correspondent of The Republican at Mesilla. Arizona, reports Indian outrages in various parts of the Territory. A train of twenty-four mules, with sugar, from Sonera, was attacked by the Apaches near the Hanover copper mines, and captured. Five persons were killed. All the mules at Ewell and Dragon Springs Stations on the Overland Mail route. sons were killed. All the mules at Ewell and Dragoon Springs Stations, on the Overland Mail route have been stolen, and the route being without protection is liable to be interrupted. Fort Fillmore is its only reliance and that is said to be garrisoned by ten sick men. Commanding Officer Whistler had been applied to for rations for volunteers who had gone out, but had refused them. Senator Douglas not at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 4, 1960.

Judge Douglas telegraphs to The Press, that in consequence of the sickness of his child he will be unable to meet his friends in Philadelphia and New-York today.

The Remains of John McDonough BALTIMORE, Monday, June 4, 1860. The schooner Peter Clinton arrived here this morn ing from New-Orleans with the remains of John McDonough.

New-Haven City Election.

New-Haves, Conn., Monday, Jane 4, 1860.

The city election took place to-day, and resulted in the choice of H. M. Welch, the Democratic candidate

The cay election took place the choice of H. M. Welch, the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

The city is in busy preparation for the great Medical Convention which begins to-morrow. No pains or expense have been spared to give the strangers a hospita-

Georgia Politics.

A cancus of National Democrats, determined to co-perate with the general Convention assembled here, o leng as there is a hope that the national organiza-ien will be preserved, is in ession. In the event that delegates are sent to Richmond, or a platform is alouted by the General Convention different from that depend of Convention the many will anistle adopted by the General Convention different from that adopted at Charleston, the national men will quietly organize a separate Canvention. In the latter event the Charleston Platform will be adopted, and delegates will be sent to Baltimore. The general impression is that a majority of the delegates to the regular Convention favor sending delegates to both Richmond and Baltimore. Those in favor of Richmond alone are regarded as in a minority, and those in favor of Baltimore alone are in a similar fix. A harmonious result in any way is very uncertain, but perhaps there may be an adjustment by the sending of delegates to Baltimore, with authority to consult with the Richmond Convention.

Alabama Politics.

Montgomery, Monday, June 4, 1860.

There was a large attendance a the regular Demoratic Convention, which met at the Capitol at noon o-day. William Acklin was chosen temporary Chairman, and the delegates proceeded to the enrollment of heir names.

The Douglas Convention meets at 4 o'clock this

The Slave Bark Wildfire.
Bosrox, Monday, June 4, 186).
The bark Wildfire recently captured with a cargo of
Africans, is said to have been owned and fitted out by
a Boston house, who anticipated clearing over
\$200,000 by the operation.

DETROIT, Monday, June 4, 1860.
Richardson's match factory, with the machinery and fixtures was tetally destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$12,000, which is in-sured \$2,700. The establishment employed 140 hands.

THE DOINGS AT CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Much of the hostility exhibited toward Mr Greeley for his opposition to Gov. Seward at Chicago I am satisfied, results from a misunderstanding of the sition taken and course pursued by him. Learnestly desired and unvaryingly voted for the nomination of Gov. Seward, believing it would lead to a more therough discussion and clearer knowledge of our principles than the nomination of any other man. Not could I entertain any serious doubts of his election if non insted, because, in the pre ent distracted state of the Democracy, I had an abiding faith in the success of the party of Truth, Justice, and Humanity.

Mr. Greeley, with a majority of the delegates from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiava, Illinois and several other States not heretofore thoroughly R-publican, held different opinions. Many of these delegates presented their views publisly and at length to the Virginin delegation, and I think Gov. Seward would have given Mr. Greeley credit for fairness and personal respect in the speech he made to us. Differing as we did, I listened to his argument with attention, and know he gave the preference to Mr. Bates solely for the alleged reason that he believed the judgment of those who represented the above-mentioned States well founded, and that unreasonable and absurd, but at present invincible, prejudice against Gov. Seward for his prominent advocacy of our cause, made him at this time less available that a less known candidate, entertaining precisely the same views and sentiments. He gave Gov. Seward the full credit of being a great pioneer in the cause we all love, but thought he had, like most pioneers, been so far in advance of his time that the mass of the peo ple in some of the less enlightened States necessary to be secured, were not ready to sustain him, and that it would yet require time to educate these people above the prejudices which, in all reformatory movements, are excited against great leaders by the envy, spite, and defamation of corrupt and wicked men interested it existing abuses. Everybody knows there is truth in these general principles; and, while I believe they are not so applicable to Gov. Seward and the present position of parties as to have endangered his election, i seems to me we should be charitable toward those of our Republican friends who differed from us, especially as they constituted a maj rity of the greatest and most enlightened Convention ever assembled in the United JOHN C. UNDERWOOD. States.

MEETING OF THE LINCOLN AND HAMLIS CAMPAIGN CLUB OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD, -A large and enthusiastic gathering of this Club took place last evening at Stodelberger Hall, No. 624 Eighth avenue, President James E. Coulter in the chair. Enthusiastic President James E. Coulter in the chair. Enthusiastic speeches were made by the Hon. C. S. Spencer, R. H. Shannon. Dr. John Ives, and others. A resolution was passed that the Club meet on Thursday evening, at 7½ o clock, for the purpose of marching in a body to the grand ratification meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on that evening; and Messrs. Carlett Larmont, Rhodiger, Dewhirst Rogers, Cassey, and Meeks were appointed as a Committee to make the necessary arrangements. A spacious reading-room has been fitted up in the rear of the hall, and will be open hereafter for the use of the members of the Club and others.

THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.-Last evening the regular meeting of the Fifth Ward Republican Association was held at their headquarters the Fifth Ward Hotel, Joseph B Taylor, the President, in the chair. A committee of three were appointed to confer with the other lower ward a sociations in reference with the other lower ward a-sociations in reference to the necessary arrangements for a procession to the grand ratification mass neeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, with power to sdopt any plan which should be deemed most calculated to promote the interests of Republicanism. A committee of three were appointed to raise the new and splendid banner on the liberty pole at the corner of Beach street and West Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon. This banner measure 20 fort by 36 feet. of Beach street and West Broadway, on Wednesday
afternoon. This banner measures 20 feet by 36 fee;
and is said to be the largest ever raised in the city.
The device consists of the American eagle with outspread wings, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois for President, and Hannibal Hamilin of Maine for Vice-President. The meeting was addressed in a spirited tone
by Counselor E. Jackson, in support of the ticket.
Three cheers were given for the candidates, and the
meeting adjourned. neeting adjourned.

TRIAL TRIP.-The new steamboat Daniel Drew, Capt. Talman, and her consort, the Armenia, Capt. Smith, had a very exciting race up the Hudson, yesterday morning, as far as Newburgh. They left the pier foot of Jay street, when the Drew took the lead and kept it, sometimes leaving the Armenia a mile in the rear. She arrived at Newburgh in advance of the Armenia about five minutes.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY .- At a late hour last night, on a warrant issued by Justice Connolly, Officer Barrow arrested a young man named Robert Bruce Kenny, alias Robert Bruce Stone, charged by Mr. J. C. Parsons with having passed a check for \$375, purport ing to have been drawn by D. 'M. Reese, upon the Chemical Bank. Mr. Parsons is the paying teller in the Bank, and preferred the charge. The accused was locked up in the Sixth Ward Statten-House.

TAMMANY SOCIETY .- A mee'ing of the Tammany Society was held in the Wigwam at Tammany Hall, last evening, Wilson Small acting as Grand Sachem. pro tem. Messrs. John Keller, Wm. Miner, Richard B. Connolly, James B. Nicholson, and Nelson J. Waterbury were duly installed Sachems, and John Y. Savage was elected Treasurer. The election of Grand Sachem will probably take place on Wednesday evening. A Committee were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the 4th of July, and the meeting

HACK AND COAGH LICENSES. - In response to advertisements issued by the City Marshal a large number of "cabbies" and coachman appeared in the Mayor's They pay \$5 each.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

DEDICATION OF A REPUBLICAN WIGWAR .- Notwithtanding the unpropirious state of the weat her last night, the meeting of the Republicans in Green point was well attended and immensely enthusiastic. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Truman Smith, h. L. Woodford, esq , and several other prominent Hepublicans. Several campaign songs by the Rocky Mountain Glee Clisb enlivened the occasion.

QUEERS COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.-The Queens County Republican Central Committee has just been organized. Its aim will be to secure unity of action in the present campaign. Great hopes are entertained that "Queens" will go Republican, and great enthusiasm prevails. Each Club in the county has two representatives in this Committee.

CITY MORTALITY .- The total number of deaths in this city last week was 102; of which 31 were adults, and 71 children. Of the diseases, 14 died of scarlet fe ver, 12 of consumption, 5 of marasmus, 7 of convalsions; under one year of age, 20. Natives of the United States, 80; Ireland, 11; France, Germany, and British America, I each; unknown, 3.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

DESPERATE AFFRAY AT WEEHAWKEN.-Another erious affray occurred at Weehawken yesterday afternoon, by which a number of persons were seriously, if not fatally, injured. It appears that a very large number of the very worst roughs assembled at Dave Pollock's to witness a match dance for \$100 a side, between Micky Warren and Johnny Quinn. The affair terminated in a most desperate fight between the friends of both parties, one side being the Teuth-avenue boys, during which, clubs, stones, knives, and pistols, were freely used. Three men were shot, and seriously, if not fatally, injured; their names could not be ascertained. After fighting to their hearts' content, the combatants drew off, bearing away their wounded

Corosen's Inquest.—An inquest was held yester day afternoon at the City Hotel Hudson street, Hoboken, on the body of Josephine Hughes, who died on Friday last at the house of a Mr. Waeffaeler, a resident of Garden street. The examination of wit nesses was conducted by District-Attorney Scudder. Circumstances attending her death threw suspicion upon Waeffaeler, as baving attempted to produce an abortion, and he was arrested and placed under \$1,000 bonds. A number of witnesses were sworn. The testimeny was rather conflicting. The Jury, after consulting about ten minutes, rendered the following vergict: "That the deceased came to her death from inflammation and ulceration of the womb and intestines; and we further find no evidence to implicate any person in the death of said Josephine Hughes."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE NEW SEASON.

The attendance last evening was not such as the orilliancy of the entertainment warranted. A grand ppera-with choice singers, and some of them new-a rge chorus, great orchestra-military band-and multitudinous stage decorations—might fairly have attracted a crowd, when we consider what success vulgar trash often has.

This company is the enterprise of Madame Cortesi, a dramatic artist of rare merit, with a fall extensive soprano, capable of the most energetic music and exeenting as well the florid difficulties of the part of last evening-that in The Martyrs of Donizetti. This lady was vastly applauded, especially in her leading aria. She is a novelty here, never having sung but once before. Formerly one such singer was an attraction, but now the public grows exigent with the increase of

the numbers of the vocalists. Signor Musiani, who appeared here for the first time, a tener of the robust, manly school. He is all alive in his work: and for the dashing manner in which he executed his main scena he was twice called before the audience. We are sold that in the Trovatore, which he will perform this (Tuesday) evening, he achieves that remarkable thing for which Duprez was so famous-namely, the high C in the chest voice. It is not in the score-but the tenor who can reach it will not fail to find an occasion for such a means to rouse the enthusiasm of the audience. In all the places where extreme vigor of style is demanded Signor Musiani carried the audience with him. Immense applause followed the fall of the curtain at the second act, where M Musiani and Mad. Cortesi have so much passionate

M. Amodio has improved much since we last heard im. He has evidently guarded his fine voice-which n quality has no superior among baritones.

The opera, so far as applause went, was a success If the public do better in attendance we shall be able o speak of it without qualification.

TWELFTH WARD MASS MEETING.

The Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club of the Twentieth Ward held its second ratification meeting last evening in Lamertine Hall, corner of Eightl

last evening in Lamertine Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. The Hall was crammed; Mr. T. C. Sears presided. After a short speech by Mr. Edward Gilbert.

David Budley Field, esq., was introduced. He gave an exceedingly graphic and telling description of the wonderful scenes of the Chicago Convention. In allusion to the disappointments of many, he said that was necessary, ours was not a Seward party, or a Chase party, or a Baies party—it was the Republican party. [Loud and continued applause.] Mr. Field explained the main principles of the party, its opposition to the extension of Slavery, its preference for free labor over slave, and for the white race over the black. labor over slave, and for the white race over the black, and its desize that the public lands be given in frea forms to all who will cultivate them. If those who

farms to all who will cultivate them. If tases who were present would set to work among their neighbors of the Ward, and thoroughly discuss the principles of the Republican party, they would be sure to regenerate the Ward and get a clear majority in November.

T. B. Van Berrn, esq., was the next speaker. He thanked God that our candidate was no professional politician, no trader in politics. He had not come out until congrued by the Republican State Convention to stump the state with Douglas, and, then he dail it so thoroughly that he got more votes than the Little to sump the state with Douglas, and, then he call it so thoroughly that he got more votes than the Little Giant, though he was gerrymandezed out of the Senate. Mr. Van Rures felt that we wera certain of success. He told the story of the Bis hop, who pazzled the world by asking why it was that while sheep ate more than block ones. The reason provest to be that there was the senate why the Rethan black ones. The reason proved to be that there were more of 'cm. That was the season why the Reputlicans were going to win the Fall. There are more of 'cm. [Laughter and applause.] We could whip the Democrats easily—just, as easily if they ran half a dozen candidates as if they ran only one. Nobody could make a respectable opposition but Douglas, and he felt more like singing: a requiem over him than anything else.

Gen. B. F. BRUCK from Western New-York made a stirring speech, interspert ed with many telling anec-

Gen. B. F. Bruck from Western New-York made a surring speech, interpers ed with many telling anecdotes. He entered into the history of the Democratic tarty, and showed when hey began to succumb to the dictation of the slaveholding minority. He said that, if we wanted to see I tepublicans that were Republicans, we should go vip to Madison County. God mode the country, but man made the town; and wherever God's work is were most manifest, there the Republican party we is strongest. He pledged 5,000 majority for Luncoln and Hamlin in Madison County. He had never seen so great enthusiasm so early in the comparign.

campsign.

Judge Pearson t made a few remarks, and the meeting a journed, with music and three cheers for the candidates.

WILL OF MRS. WHITNEY .- The testatrix was the

widow of the late Stephen Whitney, the millionaire, whose death occurred a few months ago. Her will has beer, admitted to probate. She leaves \$5,500 to her nieces, and all the rest of her property to her daughter, Emedine Dore, wife of John Dore, Mr. Whitney left this daughter comparatively a small portion of his esstate, which is probably the reason she has been so liberally provided for by Mrs. Whitney. John Dore office yesterday to have their annual licetures rene wed. and James R. Jesup are appointed executors of the

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The new manager of this place of amusement, Mr. James M. Nixon, has been more than ordinarily lavish of his pledges to the public. In his announcements of the programme of his "Midsummer Entertainments," no unmanagerial modesty has deterred him from promising a multitude of unaccustomed splendors in the new decorations of the Ga den, and a most unusual variety d excellence in the entertainments there to be presente d. As it is a tolerably well-authenticated fact that the 'e have been managers whose performances have fulled to equal in every respect their rash promses, people who read the preliminary advertisement of the wondrous trainsformation proposed to be worked in their long-fam. har "Garden," were somewhat skeptizal on the arbject, and not disposed to believe in

the miracle until they a w it performed. But we believe it muy be truthfully said, that no manager has ever more fidrly and fuithfully kept his word with the public than has Mr. Nixou in this instance. The "Garden" is now a garden for reality; rare and costly flowers bave been employed with the most lavish profusion to beautify every portion of the promenade and the interior of the building. Artificial mounds covered with plants in full bloom; langing baskets of curious varieties of natural flowers; beds of flowers, vases of flowers, wrenths, climbing vines, and strange squatie plants meet the eye at every step. The out-door promenade is lighted by lamps, many of them of brilliant colors and fanciful chapes. In the center is a large and exceedingly beautiful fountain; in the basin of which a lively seal performs a series of en i-submerged gymnastics. The trees and shrubs are illuminated by small col-

red lamps, the effect of which in the bright foliage is delightful. A number of marble statues are disposed along the walks, and a "hermit's cave" occupies one corner. In the main hall of the building a large fountain has been placed; another fountain is in the center of the outdoor smeking-room; others still in the lobby and in the concert-room, and everywhere the floral decorations are ingenious, profuse, and bea utiful. A number of aquaria, one of which is the larg est one of the sort ever made, are disposed through the main lobby, and are filled with curious plente and laquatic arimals.

A new feature in the attractions of the place is the ening the stage to the promenadors. For the two curs preceding the commencement of the ente rtainments, the stage, arranged as a beautiful garden : cene, and made accessible by means of carpeted platform sand teps, is thrown open to the public, so that all can e nter that mysterious region "behind the scenes." 8 cats are placed on the stage; that those who so desire . can sit and regard the house and the audience from an . 20tirely new point of view. As a whole, the arrang ments are complete and eminently satisfactory to d to ublic, as was evidenced by the reiterated expression 8 of delight heard last night.

The house was crowded, and the entertainments were well received, but the performances were protracted to so late an hour, that a particular notice must be postponed. The first thing on the bill after the overture by the orchestra, led by Mr. John Gooke, was a poetic address, which was admirably delivered by Mr. Mark Smith. Then followed a ballet, in which Miss Lina Windel and the Misses Gale appeared; then a ballad entertainment by Madame Von Berkel and Madame H. Eckhardt. After which came Frank Talfourd's burlesque of "Atalanta," which has been rewritten by a gentleman of this city, and christened, The Race-Course of Love." The sisters Nelson, Miss Polly Marshall, Miss Mary Wells, and Messrs. Davidge, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, and C. Peters had the leading characters.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER. -At this house was produced last night, for the first time, an original farce, by Mr. H. G. Plunkett entitled "Our Japanese Embassy." It achieved a moderate success, but is too talky. The dialogue is, in many instances, smart and good, but the construction of the play is exceedingly bad. Mr. Jefferson and Mrs. Wood were funny in certain introduced song irrelevant to the piece; Mr. Simmons played exceedingly well an Englishman who has nothing weakever to do other the proof and here. Burnett acted capitally a character, drawn from life, which be was made up for, and acted like a well-known sexton and ball-manager. The play drags, and cannot long retain a place on the stage.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE LOCATED .-- The

lournal of Commerce says: The New-York Post-Office is to remain where it is. Great efforts have been made at different times to pro-cure its removal to some point further up-town, and on one occasion a bargain was actually made with the Government for a site near the Park, on the land for-merly occupied by the "Brick Church." But the sellers were unable at that time to establish a salisfac-tory title, and so the arrangement fell through.

tory title, and so the arrangement fell through.

Further investigation on the part of the Government—more especially since the Post-Office Department passed into the hands of its present efficient head—has entirely satisfied them that a better site, all things considered, could not be found for the Post-Office, than thet where it new stands. Accordingly we learn from reliable authority, that the Postmaster-General has purchased this property, and that arrangements will be specifly made for the erection of a substantial and every way convenient and appropriate editice in place of the present one. We further unclined that the property of the constructed in edities in place of the present one. We further un-derstand that the new edifice can be constructed in sections, around the present building, so as to avoid

derstand that the neesant building, so as to avoid the necessity of even a temporary removal of the Pest-Office business to any other locality. This is a great point gained, as it will save much expense and trouble, and much inconvenience to the public.

As the appropriation made by Congress was comparatively small, the Department could not make a very liberal offer for this property, even after it became satisfied as to the desirableness of the location. Two hundred thousand dollars is all that it was wiling to pay, while \$250,000 was the lowest sum that the proprietors would consent to take. The fact being ascertained, it was at once determined by the liberal-minded men having the matter in charge on behalf of our merchants, that \$50,000 should not stand in the way of an arrangement so important, not to ray indispensable to our business interests, and through those interests to the vast population depending upon the same, and accordingly they closed the hargain with the proprietors and with the Department, trusting to the fiberal-miy of their fellow-merchants, as well as the banks, incarance companies, &c., to assume their share of the burden. This confidence, we scarcely need say, was not misiner fellow-merchants, as well as the banks, insurance companies, &c., to assume their share of the burden. This confidence, we scarcely need say, was not misplaced; for the \$50,000 was promptly made up, and now nothing remains but the execution of the necessary papers, with the proper evidence of title, which will not be long delayed.

MILITARY PROTECTION FOR THE SALP LAKE MAIL ROUTE.-The following correspondence has been made

public:

Washington Cety, May 31, 1860.

Sin: Reliable information having been received from Utah, stating that the Indians on the emigrant, mail, and pony expressions that the Indians on the emigrant, mail, and pony expressions depreciations, killing emigrants, anders, express riders, rank, indiangle of shock, which, for the time, most effectually intercents travel the mails and express; and as the settlements along the travel the mails and express; and as the settlements along the respectfully ask such military protection, being an important route are few, not sufficient for their protection, being an important route expectingly year expection for the route as he gear judgment the circumstances may require.

Very respectfully, year chaddent servants.

Joseph Lane, W. K. Serantian, S. H. Woodson, W. M. M. Genn, S. W. Powalla, JANES CRAIR.

JANES S. GEREN, John C. Berga,

Hen, J. B. FLOYD, Seely of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1967, formula gue of recent charves rions committed by the Indians on the "emigrant, mail axis per y express joute between Salt Lake and Carson Valley "and a king for such in tiliary protection for that route as the circum fames may require.

In reply, it affords me pleasure to say, that in caused sance of the reacipt by me of similar information on yest-oldy. I anticipated your wishes by immediately issuing such calors a 1 trust, will fully and promptly aces the emergency.

COURT CLIENTAL TEXT PAR PARSON.

COURT CALENDAR—Taus DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 106, 1889 265, 381, 119, 1081, 101, 1193, 111, 1111, 1122, 1119, 11871, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1181, 115, 1183, 1185, Part II.—Adjourned to SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.-Nos. 20, 21_

23, 26, 15, 29 to 43, inclusive.
SUPERIOR COURT—Prit L—Adjourned to Thursday. Part II.—Same as Monday.
COURT OF COMMEN PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 134, 1872, 2381, 1866, 2635, 2,73, 2041, 2054, 2835, 2055, 2052, 2066, 1856, 363. Part II.—Adjourned to Westmanday.

ARRIVED.—The steamship Columbia, Be rry, from Charleston, June 2, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock r dis morning.